

CROWDS FILL WHITE HOUSE AT RECEPTION

New Year Function Sur- passes Record for Dign- ity and Color.

EVENT HELD AGAIN AFTER NINE YEARS

Line of Citizens Stretches For Blocks from Door Of Mansion.

By EVELYN C. HUNT.

President and Mrs. Harding were "at home" yesterday afternoon to the general public, and the general public responded to their hospitality by the hundreds and hundreds. People not only from all parts of the country, but of all nations, went to the Executive Mansion during the day to wish the President and the First Lady a happy New Year. And President and Mrs. Harding had a personal word of welcome and a very hearty hand-clasp for every guest, though before the day was over they both had to resort to their left hand, as their right hands were limp.

A New Year reception at the White House is perhaps as picturesque a spectacle as can be seen anywhere at any time on this globe. It is a curious combination of royal ceremony and democracy. The thought that kept coming to my mind while at the White House yesterday was, "This is the day when the cat may look at the king." It is the only occasion when the public is entertained at the White House.

Pass Through House. They entered by the big front doors, crossed the corridor and on into the Green Room, passing from there to the Blue Room, where they were greeted by President and Mrs. Harding who stood at the adjoining door, with one aide making the introductions and several others standing behind them. Then on they went through the Red Room into the East Room and down the stairs and out the east entrance.

The corridor was almost filled with the Marine Band in bright scarlet coats and gold braided hats. The band was standing against the large pillars just opposite the entrance to the Blue Room where the Stars and Stripes and the American flag were flying. These two figures and on into the Blue Room up until 11 o'clock, fled the large group of notables whom President and Mrs. Harding greeted in the Blue Room.

Reception to Diplomats. The diplomats all entered the White House by the south door on the lower floor and took the elevator to the main floor. The Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge and the members of the Cabinet and their wives who were in town entered by the main door and were greeted immediately by the large group of notables in the Blue Room. These, all in their full dress uniforms with much gold braid and swords, were waiting in the center adding much to the color of the brilliant scene. The side corridor members of this group, as they arrived, to the east staircase and upstairs where they greeted President and Mrs. Harding. The staircase was jammed on both ends with palms and ferns while a basket of roses rested on each end of every step.

Sharply at 11 o'clock, the bugle called, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and four aides, walking two by two, came down the east stairway followed by the President, with Mrs. Harding on his arm. Back of them came the Vice President with his wife on his arm; then the Secretary of the Treasury, W. Mellon, with his pretty young daughter, Miss Mellon. Next walked the Secretary of War with Mrs. Weeks, followed by the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby; then Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Dyer, and Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Hoover; then Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Davis, two aides closing the procession. The Attorney General followed by his wife, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Hays, Mr. Postmaster General and Mrs. Hays and the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Fall were all out of the city.

Hosts Take Places. This official group passed across the corridor and into the East Room. President and Mrs. Harding taking their places at the entrance, played the hosts. The others joined the guests already gathered there behind the rope which separated them from their hosts. The diplomats, headed by the dean of the corps, J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, the past President and Mrs. Harding and on through the Green Room into the East Room where they stopped to chat while or returned to the Blue Room to join the ladies of their families awaiting them there.

Lloyd George Enjoys Golf While World Problems Wait

Premier Refuses to Talk of Supreme Council's Action at Cannes—Col. Harvey And Herrick Go Motoring.

CANNES, Jan. 2.—Lloyd George, the weight of European problems temporarily lifted from his mind, is enjoying his first real vacation since 1913, and is apparently regaining his usual good health. Clear-eyed and rosy as a young man, he goes golfing every day without apparently a care in the world and as though the reparations problem, disarmament and the fate of Ireland were of no concern to him.

Lloyd George has been working without any respite and under a tremendous mental and physical strain. Time after time he has planned a holiday only to find his arrangements cancelled at the last moment through press of business to which he must doggedly turn back.

Relies on Subordinates. In four days at Cannes the Premier has regained his old time form. His secretaries say that the reason for it is that he has delegated all except the most important matters to his trusted subordinates, and then "forgetting it," whenever possible he makes his state decisions, the more important ones, at least, at the breakfast table. But when the middle of the forenoon comes, the Premier completely throws off the burden and becomes wrapped up in golfing problems and the very intimate problem of his own personal score on the links.

Lloyd George refuses even to talk of the coming conference, and always turns the conversation into sport when the supreme council is mentioned.

Harvey Likes Motoring. All the diplomats, in fact, are busy playing just now. Sir Robert Borden's best game is tennis. Winston Churchill is particularly keen on baccarat, and it may be said, is doing quite well at it. Ambassador George Harvey and Ambassador Herrick set their enjoyment of motoring.

Bonar Law, something after the fashion of former Postmaster General Burslem, has arrived with his trusty umbrella although the brilliant Mediterranean sunshine gives no hint of forthcoming storms—except perhaps in the actual sessions.

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Gov. Sproul, of Pennsylvania, will accept the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Penrose, or officials and politicians in close touch with the political situation here and in Pennsylvania have been busy in analyzing the party problems in that State.

Bereft of a leader that has held that position for a period of twenty-five years, the Republican party of Pennsylvania faces the necessity of finding a man big enough to fill his place.

Following closely the loss of Senator Philander C. Knox, the death of Senator Penrose is felt as a terrible blow to the Republican party, particularly at this time when the country is in a state of transition the course of which is being directed by the majority party. The success of Republicanism, therefore, depends largely if not entirely, upon legislative measures that must be efficiently disposed of at no distant date. The loss of an experienced leader at this juncture, however, is a heavy burden upon the Republican party, according to those in a position to know, be calculated at this time.

Agiles to Senate Seat. Responsible authorities on the Pennsylvania situation declare that Gov. Sproul expected to fill the vacant seat at interim and be a candidate at the November elections to complete the unexpired term.

Gov. Sproul, who would be filled automatically by Lieut. Gov. Edward E. Biddleman. Biddleman then could appoint Sproul as Senator, and Gov. Sproul has cherished an ambition to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate and that many of his friends are appealing to him to resign and accept the seat.

The illness of Senator William E. Crow, who was appointed an interim to the seat of Senator Philander C. Knox, who died on October 12, may prevent his appearance in Washington when the important matter is up for consideration and this adds materially to the importance of appointing someone to fill the seat of Senator Penrose.

Although many Pennsylvanians would accept the prediction that the present governor will come to Washington at this time, they will not agree that Sproul will have easy sledding in an election to the Senate. Many in close touch with the late Senator believe that his faction would oppose Sproul in order to preserve the Penrose organization and seek to elect one of its leaders.

Regardless of the views of opposing politicians, it is agreed that owing to the emergency, little time will elapse before an appointment is made.

Gov. Sproul has refused to discuss the appointment as a mark of respect to the dead Senator and has indicated that a more propitious time to make a statement would be after the funeral.

Funeral Will Be Private As Requested by Penrose

As he had lived, without pomp or ceremony, so Senator Boies Penrose will be buried. His wishes to this effect will be respected by his family. Not even the traditional eulogies will be heard in the house in which the great Republican leader lay for the last time, and notice was given that no ceremony will mark the last rites.

The funeral will be private and unattended, even by his colleagues with whom he had been associated and whose respect he had retained for so many years.

No details have been made public here, and the day upon which the body will be laid to rest is yet to be named. The funeral will be held in Philadelphia by the two nurses who had attended the Senator, and by his secretary, Mr. Leyton Taylor. A metal casket, covered with purple velvet, and placed in a box of oak, contained the body.

ISSUES RAISED MAY TURN THE OF ELECTIONS

Party Leaders Consider Possible Factors in Campaign.

DEMOCRATS FIGHT NEWBERRY CASE

Tariff, Taxes, Ship Sub- sidy and Bonus Bill Loom in Congress.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—An invitation to the United States to join the proposed financial corporation of \$20,000,000 to aid in the economic restoration of Europe, will be extended to Ambassador Harvey at Cannes, it is stated on good authority. The nations participating will be invited to subscribe to the stock of the corporation through private individuals and banks.

The corporation at present is not beyond the stage of a plan recommended by the conference of financial experts in Paris, but British officials seem confident that the supreme council will approve. Already there is discussion of the probability of America's participation.

Direct inquiry to Ambassador Harvey is expected to produce the first direct intimation as to the official sentiment of the United States toward the ambitious consortium proposed by Premier Lloyd George. Then also will be revealed whether Harvey goes to Cannes as an observer or as a participant.

The huge corporation would be operated on the same plan as that of private firms. The scheme would be to secure a loan for the rehabilitation of Europe, and one of the very first steps would be the restoration of transport in and between countries devastated by the war.

The Newberry case looms as a probable factor. This will come before the Senate for settlement next week and a real old-fashioned political battle is in prospect. If Newberry is seated the Democrats will use the fact in their plea for votes.

Counted Against Newberry. Democrats, aided by a group of Republicans, will seek Newberry's exclusion, and will endeavor to force him to testify personally concerning the \$263,000 which it is charged he spent in the Michigan elections. There are thirty-five Democratic votes counted against Newberry, and at least six Republican votes, La Follette, Kenyon, Norris, Ladd and Norbeck. Other Republicans believe that Newberry should defend himself.

The margin of votes in Newberry's favor is small at best, and the Republican leaders are concerned over the outcome. The decision should be reached the latter part of next week, under the agreement to limit debate.

Tariff Fight Impends. The tariff, of course, is a perennial issue, and the passage of a permanent measure is expected within a short time. The Senate Finance Committee will shortly report out a bill to amend the tariff laws, and the House and Senate will endeavor to obtain its early passage. Democrats, backed by a considerable section of public opinion, are ready to condemn the highly protective tariff contemplated by the Republicans as injurious to trade and prosperity.

The revenue bill, unsatisfactory even to its sponsors, may be tinkered with before coming to a vote, and nearly conform to the wishes of the administration. President Harding has signified his intention of asking for changes when other and more progressive measures are introduced. Democrats contend this measure favors the rich.

Will Urge Ship Subsidy. The question of a ship subsidy is pending. President Harding within six weeks will send a special message to Congress asking that a subsidy plan be adopted. It is declared that this is the only means by which the American merchant marine may be preserved. This is certainly a point of view which the Senate and House are not likely to share.

As long as the House is not satisfied with the accomplishments of the Shipping Board under the present administration, a potential campaign against it is being waged. Members of both chambers are prepared to insist that President Harding redeem his pledge that the bill would receive attention, made when it was shelved at his request. The House will be the scene of a bitter sectional fight over the Dyer anti-lynching bill. This measure may figure in the efforts of the Republicans to invade the Democratic strongholds of the South.

Will Debate Treaties. In addition to these things, the Senate before long will have placed before it the treaties growing out of the arms conference. There will be a real test of the administration's popularity. There is wide dissatisfaction with the four-power Pacific treaty, and reservations to it already have been prepared. In addition, there will be the Far Eastern treaties, certain to arouse criticism from friends of China; the naval reduction treaty, and a fourth pact pertaining to the submission of all treaties at the same time.

Executive reorganization remains as a campaign pledge to be redeemed. The whole question of economy is certain to receive attention. The House will at once begin work on the supply bills when it assembles, with the pruning-knife sharpened to eliminate every unnecessary item.

ALUMNI OF YALE
WILL HEAR ANGELL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—James R. Angell, president of Yale University, departed at noon today for his first extended trip to address Yale alumni groups.

Tomorrow he will address the alumni in Cincinnati; on Wednesday, the Kentucky Alumni Association at Louisville; on Thursday, the St. Louis alumni, and on Friday, the Wisconsin Alumni Association in Milwaukee. He will then proceed to Denver, where he will speak at the annual dinner of the Colorado Yale Alumni Association on Monday evening.

President Angell will return to New Haven on January 12. In addition to the trip, President Angell will attend the dinner of the directors of the alumni fund in New York on January 24, and will be the guest of the Association of Class Secretaries in New York on February 3.

May Ask U. S. To Join Europe Economic Plan

Cannes Conference Ex- pected to Approve Huge Financial Enterprise.

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British Air Army
Will Hold Iraq

Britain Building Planes to
Keep Grip on Mesopotamia,
London Reports.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Great Britain intends to hold Mesopotamia at all hazards. This was divulged today when it was declared that the government is proceeding with great haste to build and equip an "air army" which will effectively place Iraq under from military rule.

There are now under construction, it is said, 1,500 troops carrying aeroplanes, each heavily armed and capable of carrying ten soldiers each with adequate supplies. The machines will cost \$10,000 each and will be dispatched eastward at the earliest possible moment.

The Royal Air Force has been ordered to take over the military command of the new state on February 1 when practically all of the military units will be withdrawn, it is reported.

Under the new organization it will be possible to transport a battalion of troops 200 miles or more in one night, to quell uprisings among the tribesmen.

According to a British newspaper, Winston Churchill is responsible for the "first highly important experiment" of a practically unaided air defense. The same paper mentions the alternative that the "government should evacuate Mesopotamia at once, and thus save the expenditure of any more millions."

CHITA DOCUMENTS ARE BRANDED FALSE IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY FRENCH; DELEGATES SILENT

FRENCH ENVOY HASTENS TO DENY PLOT CHARGE

M. Sarraut Assures Mr. Hughes that Chita Envoys' Allegations Are Groundless.

Below is a free translation of the letter addressed by M. Sarraut, head of the French delegation to the conference on limitation of armament, to Secretary Hughes, refuting the charges put forth Sunday by the unofficial delegation of the Chita government in Eastern Siberia:

Monsieur le President:

The papers of this morning reproduce the text of some alleged official documents by the so-called delegation of the so-called Chita government—documents said to emanate from French official authorities and reporting official conversations and agreements between France and other governments for the realization of a determined policy in Siberia.

It is my duty to inform you that these documents are gross fabrications and that since the moment when the allied governments carried on a policy of military intervention in Siberia with the co-operation of the United States, directed only against Germany and not at all with the aim of intervention in internal politics of the Russian people, no agreement has been either concluded or negotiated by France with any government regarding the status or the destiny of Siberia.

At this time when it appears to me necessary to expressly deny this false news, I consider it my duty to point out to you that the illegal and malicious action exercised by representatives of the pseudo Republic of Chita, having no mandate and no moral authority, with the aim of creating suspicions between the powers represented at the Washington conference, seems to be directly contrary to the aims of the peace sought.

Believe me, etc. ALBERT SARRAUT.

Arms Conference Will End
In Two Weeks, Say Envoys

Alleged Franco-Japanese Plot to Block Amer- ica Fails to Cause Rift in Parley

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Appointment by the cabinet of Admiral de Bon, of the French delegation to the arms conference in Washington, as a member of the superior naval council is regarded here as vindication of the British insistence upon France's naval requirements, as well as a refutation of Lord Lee's intimations regarding the French submarine intentions.

Simultaneously with the appointment of Admiral de Bon, the superior naval council, the cabinet made a realignment of the naval personnel, naming four "commanders in chief" on the naval frontiers, namely, the Channel, the Atlantic, Southern France, and North Africa.

The cabinet, contrary to its custom, will reassemble again tomorrow and probably will be engrossed in events connected with the Washington conference.

These comments on the armament situation are still bitter. Saint Brice, writing in the Journal, notes the British astonishment at a ruined France which "wishes to plunge on the luxury of a navy," but declares that it is not a luxury for a nation having seventy million colonials, subjects whose lives depend upon provisioning from overseas, and whose very existence depends upon the circulation of France's colonial armies.

Defense Plea Bitter. "A navy is an essential condition of liberty and menaces only would be attackers of liberty," he continues, adding that "France is the only nation that really has a navy in Washington," and wondering "whether France will find compensation at Cannes for her sacrifices."

The Temps says: "Our sailors simply wish to employ the submarine, and they are not content with modest surface forces which Washington has left us. France must defend two equally essential fronts—the Rhine and the Mediterranean. As long as the league of nations is not a reality and as long as the Anglo-Saxon powers have not renounced separate fleets in favor of an international navy, France, in spite of the profoundness and sincerity of her friendships, cannot sacrifice the guarantee of her security and independence, above all the submarine."

It was explained that, while the general question of Siberia has been placed upon the conference agenda there has been an understanding that the question of taking the subject of the submarine to the point of view of the various delegations. And up to the present time at least there has been an indicated desire to allow the Siberian problems to be passed over until a later gathering.

It was stated last night that there is every likelihood of a complete agreement being reached on the naval question before the end of this week. In fact, Secretary Hughes and his advisers are so fully confident that the naval disarmament agreement will be ready for submission to a plenary session to meet not later than Saturday.

The five-power treaty that is to be submitted for approval by the various delegations will include the agreement on capital ships, the agreement on regulations for submarine warfare, and will also go no further than to reaffirm existing international law as endorsed by the United States—the agreement on tonnage limitation of individual auxiliary craft and air-craft carriers, and the naval holiday provision.

It was stated last night that there is very little chance that the Root suggestions—that submarines be prohibited from acting as commerce destroyers, and providing the violation of existing law in the use of submarines for ruthless warfare—shall be deemed piracy—can be approved. The French cabinet is understood to hold that any such device.

ASK COST PROBE
IN MINE AREAS

The United Mine Workers of America have asked Attorney General Daugherty to include the coal mining regions of the United States in the retail price investigation which the department is conducting.

Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, declared that his organization, composed of approximately 500,000 coal miners and men employed in and around the coal mines of this country, favored the investigation because "coal miners have suffered and they still are suffering as much, perhaps, at the hands of profiteers as any other set of American citizens. When peak prices were being charged for the necessities of life, the coal miner, generally cut off from the opportunity to buy from competing stores, was compelled to pay prices high above those paid elsewhere."

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